National Transportation Safety Board Washington, DC 20594

Brief of Accident

Adopted 09/20/2002

DEN01FA094 File No. 12283	05/05/2001	STEAMBOAT SPNGS, CO	Aircraft Reg No.	N948FE	Time (Local): 08:58 MDT	
Engine Make/Model Aircraft Damage Number of Engines Operating Certificate(s) Name of Carrier Type of Flight Operation Reg. Flight Conducted Under Last Depart. Point Destination	s: 1): On-demand Air Taxi r: Corporate Air, Inc. n: Non-scheduled; Domestic; Cargo r: Part 135: Air Taxi & Commuter		Crew Pass	Weathe Basic	c Weather: Vis	Minor/None 0 0 0 ay eather Observation Facility sual Conditions 0 Ft. AGL, Broken
_	: 44			Temper Obst Pro- Flight Til	Visibility: 10 Dir/Speed: 28 rature (°C): 2 r to Vision: No ecipitation: Ra me (Hours)	30 / 006 Kts one ain
Certificate(s)/Rating(s) Airline Transport; Commercial; Multi-engine Land; Single-engine Land Instrument Ratings			Total All Aircraft: 2916 Last 90 Days: Unk/Nr Total Make/Model: 43			

The pilot obtained a weather briefing, filed an IFR flight plan, and departed on a non-scheduled domestic cargo flight, carrying 270 pounds of freight. The flight proceeded uneventfully until it was established on the VOR/DME-C approach. Radar data indicates that after turning inbound towards the VORTAC from the DME arc, the airplane began its descent from 10,600 feet to the VOR crossing altitude of 9,200 feet. Enlargement of the radar track showed the airplane correcting slightly to the left as it proceeded inbound to the VORTAC at 9,400 feet. Shortly thereafter, aircraft track and altitude deviated 0.75 miles northwest and 9,700 feet, 0.5 miles southeast and 9,600 feet, and 0.5 miles northwest and 9,400 feet before disappearing from radar. Witnesses said the weather at the time of the accident was 600 foot overcast, 1.5 miles visibility in "misting" rain that became "almost slushy on the ground," and a temperature of 36 degrees Fahrenheit. One weather study indicated "an icing potential greater than 50% and visible moisture" in the accident area. Another report said "icing conditions were likely present in the area of the accident." The airplane was equipped and certified for flight into known icing conditions. The wreckage was found in a closely area. There was no evidence of pre-impact airframe, engine, or propeller malfunction/failure. The pilot was properly certificated, but his flight time in aircraft make/model was only 38 hours. He had previously recorded 16 icing encounters, totaling 11.2 hours in actual meteorological conditions. He recorded no ice encounters and only 1.0 hour of simulated (hooded) instrument time in the Cessna 208. Microscopic examination of annunciator light bulbs revealed the GENERATOR OFF light was illuminated. This condition indicates a generator disconnection due to a line surge, tripped circuit breaker, or inadvertent switch operation. The operator's chief pilot agreed, noting that one of the items on the Before Landing Checklist requires the IGNITION SWITCH be placed in the ON position. The START SWITCH is located next to the IGNITION SWITCH. Inadvertently moving the START SWITCH to the ON position would cause the generator to disconnect and the GENERATOR OFF annunciator light to illuminate. He said this would be distracting to the pilot.

Total Instrument Time: 387

Airplane

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05/05/2001

STEAMBOAT SPNGS, CO

Aircraft Reg No. N948FE

Time (Local): 08:58 MDT

Brief of Accident (Continued)

DEN01FA094

File No. 12283 05/05/2001 STEAMBOAT SPNGS, CO Aircraft Reg No. N948FE Time (Local): 08:58 MDT

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: APPROACH - IAF TO FAF/OUTER MARKER (IFR)

Findings

1. (F) CAUTION/WARNING SYSTEM/LIGHT(S) - ACTIVATED

2. (F) DIVERTED ATTENTION - PILOT IN COMMAND

3. (C) STALL - INADVERTENT - PILOT IN COMMAND

4. (F) WEATHER CONDITION - ICING CONDITIONS

5. (F) LACK OF TOTAL EXPERIENCE IN TYPE OPERATION - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Findings

6. TERRAIN CONDITION - MOUNTAINOUS/HILLY

Findings Legend: (C) = Cause, (F) = Factor

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident as follows. an inadvertent stall during an instrument approach, which resulted in a loss of control. Contributing factors were the pilot's attention being diverted by an abnormal indication, conditions conducive to airframe icing, and the pilot's lack of total experience in the type of

operation (icing conditions) in aircraft make/model.